the proceeds of the sale of the imported milk powder is being utilised for this purpose, that is, invested in these products. If there is surplus milk only then the proceeds of the milk can be continued. There is no surplus milk—how can the milk products schemes continue? Whether ii is a fact that imported milk powder sales is meant for utilising such things?

SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA; At present we are not utilising the imported milk powder for the dairies except some powder in Calcutta and Delhi dairies. Even that also we have now discontinued, because of availability of sufficient liquid milk within the country.

श्री विट्ठलराव माधव राव जाधव : सभापति महोदय, दूध उद्योग देश का बहुत बड़ा उद्योग है ।

MR. CHAIRMAN; Question Hour is over.

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Supply of potable Water jn Uttar Pradesh Villages

*363. SHRI SATYA PRAKASH MALAVIYA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) what is the number of villages in each district of Uttar Pradesh where pot able water has not yet been supplied;

(b) what is the number of villages pro posed to be covered under the Seventh Five Year Plan in each district of the State where potable water is proposed to be supplied; and

(c) by when all the villages in the State are likely to be supplied potable water?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI CHANDULAL CHANDRAKAR): (a) to (c) A statement indicating districtwise number of problem villages in Uttar Pradesh as on 1-4-1985 on the basis of identification done at the commencement of the Sixth Plan is annexed.

The Government is committed to providing safe drinking water in the rural areas.This objective forms point No. s of the 20 point Programme and is also included in the Minimum Needs Programme. During the Seventh Plan in line with the objective of international Drinking Water Supply and Sanitation Decade (1981-91) the aim would be to provide adequate drinking water facilities to the entire rural population. The programme would aim at covering indentified problem villages on the existing criterion based on the earlier survey as well as subsequent identification and full coverage of partially covered villages|habitations with special emphasis on Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe habitations. The States including Uttar Pradesh are conducting comprehensive surveys to identify the requirement of drinking water in partially covered villages/habitations with special other villages which are problem villages and do not figure in the existing list of identified problem villages.

Statement

Statement of Problem Villages Districtwise in Uttar Pradesh

Sl. No.	Name of the District	No. of problem villages remaining as on 1-4-85 on the basis of the identification at the Commencement of the 6th Plan
1	2	3
1	Uttarkashi	2
2	Tehri	89
3	Dehradun	9
4	Chamoli	27
5	Pauri-Garhwal . . .	103
6	Pithoragarh . . .	40
7	Almora	289
8	Nanital	73
9	Saharanpur. . . .	—

1	2	3
10	Muzaffarnagar	—
11	Meerut	—
12	Ghaziabad	—
13	Buland Sahar	—
14	Aligarh	19
15	Mathura	218
16	Agra	191
17	Etah	—
18	Mainpuri	—
19	Bijnor	—
20	Muradabad	—
21	Rampur	4
22	Badaun	3
23	Bareilly	—
24	Pilibhit	3
25	Shahjahanpur	1
26	Farrukhabad	3
27	Etawah	2
28	Kanpur (Rural)	—
29	Kanpur (Urban)	—
30	Lalitpur	14
31	Jhanshi	8
32	Jalaun	—
33	Hamirpur	8
34	Banda	18
35	Kheeri	3
36	Sitapur	10
37	Hardoi	—
38	Unnoa	—
39	Lucknow	—
40	Fatehpur	—
41	Allahabad	—
42	Raibarreley	3
43	Sultanpur	—
44	Pratapgarh	—
45	Jaunpur	1
46	Balia	1
47	Ghazipur	—
48	Varanasi	6
49	Mirzapur	198
50	Baharaich	—
51	Gonda	—
52	Barabanki	—
53	Faizabad	—
54	Basti	10
55	Gorakhpur	6
56	Azamgarh	—
57	Deoria	—
	TOTAL	1362

Sewage Treatment Fisheries

*364. DR. R. K. PODDR: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state;

(a) whether Government are aware of a scientific report prepared by the West Bengal Government which claims that sewage treatment fisheries, based on locally adopted indigenous know-how, constitute the least cost as well as ecologically

†Previously Starred Question 245. transferred from the 5th December, 1985.